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lands and smaller groups elsewhere in Europe. whoever obtains political asylum first calls in the others.

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Trading With Russia

America summarily dismissed the Soviet request to participate in the forthcoming negotiations to liberalize world trade. The move was met, without apparent consultation with the applicant, let alone with the Western and nonaligned countries that regularly negotiate in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. So brusque a brush-off merits criticism.

The object of GATT is to bargain away, on a reciprocal and nondiscriminatory basis, existing trade barriers: Each country concedes to its fellow bargainers as much as it receives, and each concession applies to all the countries involved in the game. The system presupposes that the bulk of any country's trade is conducted by individual companies that make their decisions freely within the framework laid down by the government.

The Soviet Union is not a GATT participant, is a gigantic state trader. Decisions on whether to import, and if so from where, are made centrally, not by companies concerned with their own profits. This throws doubt on whether agreements negotiated in GATT would be observed in practice. Government traders are a law unto themselves. They are not bound by the same rules that govern the size and geographical distribution of their import programs on arbitrary or allegedly political grounds, making a mockery of any treaty.

Another reason for looking askance at the request is that the involvement of Moscow, a tardy and inflexible negotiator, would complicate an already lengthy and cumbersome process. It is hard to see how the Soviet Union would team up with countries such as Brazil and India, which are resisting the U.S. desire to see trade liberalization extended to the services sector. And Russia would scarcely support American efforts to phase out agricultural export subsidies—that ultimate luxury being resolutely inhabited by America itself that provides Soviet citizens with food at give-away prices.

Enfeebled by the slump in oil prices and the effects of the Chernobyl disaster, the Soviet Union will pursue any tactic to enlarge its exports. But by the same token, the extent to which it could afford to give easier access to foreign goods is slim because of its straitened foreign exchange position. The West will hardly fall over itself to provide Soviet goods, however the barriers may be lifted. But if Moscow were to liberalize its trade in earnest, it would give its enterprises real freedom of decision, the quest for foreign goods could stretch to Siberia. At present, even must doubt whether a freer import regime negotiated in GATT would be translated into more trade with Russia.

And yet, perhaps, Russia must linger. In the longer term, if gradual participation in GATT injected an element of competition into the Soviet economy, its efficiency would rise. Opponents of the Moscow regime may hope this will not happen—that the country will remain, as Mr. Gorbachev complains, lazy, dishonest and driven. But perhaps the West would do better to take at face value his ambition to make the Soviet Union conscious, with more individual decision-making on economic matters. It is time to believe in economic reform as a prelude to the liberalization of society? GATT participation might not achieve much. But every little bit helps.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The Three Still Held

The names of Terry Anderson, David Jacobson and Thomas Sutherland may not be household words here, but they are to the people of Lebanon, where they are held captive. A journalist, a hospital administrator and a university dean, respectively, they are the three of the seven Americans kidnapped in Lebanon in the last few years who are still being held captive. They were taken from the streets of Beirut in 1982. To reclaim them, their captors in a group called Islamic Jihad insist, the United States must force Kuwait to free members of the group convicted there for murder and other acts of terrorism.

The plight of these crudely treated inmates is not daily at the top of the president's agenda or at the top of the news. Their families could be forgiven for wondering sometimes whether American citizens or officials have forgotten them. The most strenuous exertions in their behalf could hardly make the society of the families. But as difficult as it is for outsiders to monitor a process that must be conducted discreetly, it is evident that the American government is deeply engaged.

One thing the government has not done and says it will not do—and which it should not do—is to accept the ransom for-prisoner exchange demanded by the kidnappers. Pressing Kuwait to make such a swap would flash a green light to other worldwide hostage takers. King Fahd, in any case, has refused to bargain even for its own

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## One Pole's Freedom

The Polish historian Adam Michnik has emerged from prison to express ideas that transcend his problems with the Polish regime that kept him behind bars for six of his 39 years. His country's upheavals have taught him and a generation of Polish revolutionary intellectuals that liberty is more important than winning the elections. He justifies withholding it. He therefore has been labeled a Western conservative who suggests that Communist regimes are somehow more oppressive than ultrarightist dictatorships. Neither Poland's General Jaruzelski nor Chile's General Pinochet, he declares, "should ever be allowed to step out of the cage of their own making." He is a man of unshakable conviction who will throw any challenge into prison.

He also offers a sharp assessment of the direction that Eastern Europe's democratic revolutionaries should take. The uprisings against Stalinist regimes in 1956, he says, gave birth to an illusion that communism could readily reform itself from within, that

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### A Soviet Role in GATT?

The prime reasons given by the Americans [for rejecting Soviet attendance at the upcoming meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] was that Soviet trade policies run counter to accepted GATT principles of free trade. The Soviet Union, a Communist, already uneasy with China's membership in GATT, supported the American stand on the issue.

China has applied for renewal of its

—THE INDONESIAN OBSERVER (Jakarta)

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JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1986-1987

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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PHILIP FORSE, Executive Editor; WALTER WELLS, Editor; SAMUEL APT, KATHERINE KNORR, CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editors; CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor; ROBERT A. WHITCOMB, Managing Editor; ROBERT A. WHITCOMB, Managing Editor; RENÉ BONNY, Deputy Editor; ALAIN LECOUR, and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Assistant Editors; FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director; K. D. KRANER, Advertising Sales Director; International Herald Tribune, 1111 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. Tel: (212) 477-5300. Telex: Advertising, 613396; Circulation, 613397; Production, 630098.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for the Americas: 300 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel: (212) 477-7700. Telex: 455000. Managing Editor: 300 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel: (212) 477-7700. Telex: 455000. Managing Editor: 300 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel: (212) 477-7700. Telex: 455000.

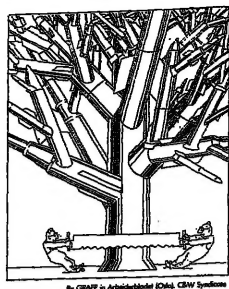
## The Tax Reform Triumph Offers A Helpful Model for Arms Control

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Washington is witness to a strange inversion—possibly also an instructive one. In tax reform, an area of public policy where politics traditionally reigns, there is a serene, almost bloodless unanimity, and the stirrings with mutual congratulations and celebration of the apocalyptic wonder of it all. But in national security, where the hopeful expect politics to sit at the water's edge, the seas churn. Brutal battles between President Reagan and Congress and between the administration and Democrats on Nicaragua and South Africa have piled atop tense confrontations over arms and arms control. Ronald Reagan, abandoning appeals for bipartisanship, warns that he will make national security "the issue" in the November elections.

It is clear enough where the trouble lies. Policy momentum may not harm the president's personal standing, but as his presidency nears its terminal quarter, he is finding it ever harder to make his adversarial opinions carry weight. Policies ahead. That is what creates the current spectacle of a president being forced for the first time since the South African case to preempt congressional action, of a president who has been immune military spending increases and the most serious of the defense bills to the point that he says he may veto it.

It is also clear where the answer lies: in attempting to re-engage the arms and arms control issues—arms and arms control—some of the same conditions that made possible the passage of the tax reform bill (the two conditions ensured tax reform: its national centrality and its aspect of fairness and reasonableness. The starting point with the security



By GARY F. SCHLESINGER (DCA, CMV Studios)

some now is that, despite the intense combativeness and partisanship so widely evident, the outlines of a policy promising the same national centrality and fairness have come into view. This is where the twenty-six years of Ronald Reagan and a year-plus of Mikhail Gorbachev have focused us all.

A moderate American policy that would serve strength and stability and that likely would win Soviet acquiescence has been taking shape from many minds and now has received powerful endorsement from a group of estimable former national security officials—Harold Brown, Melvin Laird, James Baker, Brent Scowcroft, Cyrus Vance. Together, they have the credentials to bring aboard mainstream conservatives and Republicans and to keep mainstream liberals and Democrats from jumping ship.

No less interesting than the collection and combination of the names is the change in mind. The secretary seems to have an inclination for a balanced policy, but often has appeared to be unprepared to do battle against the heavyweight conservatives in the Pentagon. Brown & Co. appear to be a formidable force in the hearing for a new policy.

In its main features it would respect arms control agreements (the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty), add flexibility to some new arms and arms control policy with nearly wall-to-wall support from experts and from Congress—it is this for the asking.

The Washington Post

## Why America's Tax Revolution Is Unlikely to Last

By Mervyn King

LONDON — The euphoria of the House-Senate conference over the tax reform bill is understandable, but it reflects a misplaced optimism. For all that the bill is not yet law, it is already easy to see reasons why this tax revolution is likely to unravel.

The reduction in the top marginal rate of the tax bill stems from the harmful effects it is likely to have on business. The reduction in the top marginal rate of the tax bill stems from the harmful effects it is likely to have on business. The reduction in the top marginal rate of the tax bill stems from the harmful effects it is likely to have on business.

off, which stem from the present distinction between capital and income—would be largely eliminated.

The most important feature of the new tax bill may be that it is the last gasp of income taxation, and a prelude to a new era of consumption tax. The new tax bill may be that it is the last gasp of income taxation, and a prelude to a new era of consumption tax.

The writer is professor of economics at the London School of Economics. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



## A Cautionary Tale of Changeable Zaire

By Paul L. Montgomery

BRUSSELS — If the growing catastrophe in South Africa is not enough, the United Nations Security Council in Africa, analysts might take a look at the remarkable career of the ambassador-designate from Zaire to Washington.

Nzanga Karl Bond, the new envoy of President Mobutu Sese Seko to the United Nations, is a man who has been a member of the diplomatic corps by a long time.

his rebel National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola. While Mr. Mobutu's support does not go so far as President's, he does what he can to place Washington. One question Mr. Nzanga is about to face is whether he can survive in the government's stability. Though his opposition movements remain active despite arrest and exile, Mr. Mobutu's absolute power is still firm.

On the economic side, though, Zaire's prospects remain bleak. Just when all production began, for example, the world price dropped precipitously. This year drought and a continuing plague of locusts could deprive the country of foreign exchange. Indignantly, when the swarms of locusts first appeared early in the month, the Kinshasa government's response was to call in the U.S. ambassador for consultations.

The writer, an American journalist based in Brussels, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911 — In a report on trade and commerce of the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the Committee of the Senate on Finance, Mr. Bennett, General, compares America and Europe. He says that America (he says) continues to put more energy into its work than Europe. He says that Europe is "spending" money, in part, to "spend" money. He says that Europe is "spending" money, in part, to "spend" money. He says that Europe is "spending" money, in part, to "spend" money.

1936: Zinoviev Executed

MOSCOW — Gregory Zinoviev, one of the principal leaders of the Soviet state and Leon Trotsky's lieutenant, was executed by the Soviet government. He was one of the "Old Guard" of the Soviet Union. He was one of the "Old Guard" of the Soviet Union. He was one of the "Old Guard" of the Soviet Union.



## OPINION

In Israel,  
A Rise in  
Animosities

By Joyce R. Stern

WASHINGTON — The "peace process" in Israel has been a long and arduous one, and it is now being threatened by a rise in animosities. The peace process, which began in 1978, has been a series of setbacks and advances. The recent election of Menachem Begin as prime minister has been a setback, as Begin is known for his hardline stance on the issue. The peace process is now in a state of limbo, and it is unclear when it will resume.

To Discomfit Drug Dealers,  
Call In the Big Greenbacks

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Do you want to see the drug business in the United States discomfited? Call in the big greenbacks. The drug business is a multi-billion dollar industry, and it is a major source of revenue for the government. The drug business is also a major source of revenue for the drug dealers. The drug business is a major source of revenue for the drug dealers.

Recalling \$100 bills, the currency of choice in the drug world, and trading them for 'bluebacks' would enormously complicate the drug dealers' existence.

dollars in \$100 bills, currently in their hands, to use to finance the drug traffic, to corrupt officials, to subvert law enforcement, to enslave and often to kill our children.

The only loss in this changeover of part of our currency are the retailers. Your money is as safe as ever, and unless you bring in some over \$5,000, you will not have to explain a thing. If you do have more than \$5,000, you will have plenty to explain — that is the reason for all this.

WILL THAT BE SMOKING  
OR PASSIVE SMOKING?....

## South Africa: Who, Then, Shall Cast the First Stone?

Americans are in a weak moral position to dictate racial policy to South Africa. It is easy to forget that American slavery was one of the earliest systems of racial slavery in the Western world since the Romans. Slaves were not allowed to learn to read, marriages were forbidden, and families were heartlessly broken up by the slave trade. Advertisements in newspapers offered rewards for the heads of runaway slaves, who had no rights that a white man had to respect. They were legally denied the dignity of human beings by the infamous Dred Scott decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. Times have changed, but in comparison with the system of slavery in the antebellum South, apartheid shows many benevolent qualities.

I am a working South African, proud of my country and all we have achieved

## The Drift to Empire on the Suburban Lawn

By David Holahan

EAST HADDAM, Connecticut — It is clear to me now why the Soviet Union clings to its burdensome, ill-gotten empire in Eastern Europe — as well as its latest territory, Afghanistan. What is also coming into sharp focus is the Reagan administration's preoccupation with "freedom" in Nicaragua, Grenada and far-flung places like Angola.

Before my epithet amidst the amber

waves of weeds, I had been developing a program to invest large amounts of lime, fertilizer and herbicides to transform my radical patch into a radical vision of a lawn should be.

What would be the logical extension

of my pervasive green ideology? I could

annexing new territory, swath by

wilting swath. And one day I would

find myself marching around a field

of what was once a hay field but

had become a uniform, manicured lawn.

At this advanced stage of landscaping,

the moving would approach infinity

in practical terms of perpetuity.

Upon finishing the job in some remote

nozzle of my lawn, I would be time

to start from the beginning again. Such

is the awful truth about domination of

the grasses, stepping by agonizing steps.

The writer, who lives in Connecticut,

contributed this to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

between the English speakers and Indians could win parliamentary control.

The British government could subtly

the law by which most English-speaking

South Africans also hold British pass-

ports. This gesture would impress upon

them that they are ultimately responsible

for the fate of their nation of birth. A

psychological and political back door

would thus be closed, and their eyes

opened to the reality of their state in

solving the conflict.

GORDON LEE  
PARK

Remember the Falklands

The attempted seizure of the Falkland

Islands, to which the British government

reacted with indignation, dispatch and

principle and justification, surely was

no less a threat to British moral and legal

principles than the imposition by some

speakers are outnumbered by the Afri-

kanians by about 700,000, while the Indi-

an community is about 900,000 strong.

It is not clear how the argument about

the tables on the precarious power of the

Africans is by pressuring Pretoria to

accept full parliamentary rights to the

Indians. Subsequently, a coalition be-

lieve in an almost perfect world. There

are to be innumerable countries who

are in a position to cast the first stone

at South Africa.

KATHRYN J. ANGELIS  
Geneva.

The Hope for Liberalism

If properly motivated and encour-

aged, the English-speaking and Indian

communities in South Africa may be

able to diffuse the explosive of the

situation. These pragmatic and more lib-

eral groups form the backbone of eco-

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## New Chinese, Soviet Bloc Ties Forecast

By Jim Mann

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party will soon begin to re-establish formal relations with virtually all the ruling East European Communist parties, whose ties have been severed since the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Chinese Communist Party

will resume ties with China with

China's Socialist Unity Party, followed in

order by the Communist parties of

Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia

and Bulgaria, the sources said.

None of the Communist parties

has had links with the Chinese party

since the dispute between China

and the Soviet Union a quarter-

century ago.

The renewed links will mark a

dramatic change in the Communist

world, where party-to-party rela-

tions open the way for dialogue on

questions of ideology and policy.

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## ARTS/LEISURE

## Skirted-Style Swimsuits Make Splash in New York

By Bernadine Morris

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When next year's beach clothes made their debut in New York, it was the young-looking, skirted style that caused the most talk. The Gottex swimsuit fashion show opened with a bevy of models wearing short red terry cloth beach coats belted in black pants. The coats flared out like skating skirts as the models twirled around the stage and the audience at the Parsons School of Design broke into applause.

The enthusiasm mounted as the models doffed their covers to show the swimsuits underneath. They were easy blue with white polka dots, but it wasn't the fabric that was so arresting. Several of the suits were simple princess shapes with tiny flaring skirts. It was the first time a skirted swimsuit had made a ripple since the advent of the bikini decades ago.

The shape recalled the short, flaring dresses that attracted attention in the couture shows in Paris earlier, where they had been making a change from the long, flowing, wrapped, shiny clothes that have dominated fashion in recent years.

In swimsuits, the skirts represent a sharp departure from the bareness that has been the focal point of design.

"It's more elegant to be a bit covered than to keep nothing hidden," said Miriam Russo, the president of Gottex. She said she thought the skirted suits would appeal both to women who wanted to be in the forefront of fashion and to those who appreciated some coverage. Buyers for stores like Saks Fifth Avenue and Bloomingdale's seemed to agree, she reported. "They said the styles were realistic, the kind women would like to wear themselves and not just admire on other people."

Other forms of coverage in the extensive Gottex collection were the high necklines of sleek maillots and two-piece suits with brief skirts instead of trunks. Other one-piece styles came down well over the knee, hugging the body and covering it, too.

The prints are always an important feature of the Gottex collections and this time there are gingham, zebra and other animal motifs, splashy flowers reminiscent of Paul Gauguin's Tahiti paintings, op art patterns and reptile markings covered with a high gloss.

Squid-covered suits are for rather elegant poolside parties or pool parties. It is a collection of astonishing breadth with styles for varied figures, but it will go down in fashion history for its introduction of the princess style.

The Anne Cole collection focuses on basic high style tank-top suits, which are sometimes embellished with zippers, ball heads or heraldic crests. Small Dooz-de-la patterns in blue and white are low key and sophisticated.

Coverage takes the form of long skinny shorts meant for bicycling or surfing as well as swimming. Cole, whose father started his swimsuit business in California 60 years ago, occasionally softens the trunks with a ruffle in front. A similar ruffle on the front of a one-piece suit gives the barest suggestion of a skirt. By next summer, capris and skirts may be more important in swimsuit design, Cole says.

"A whole generation has grown up who have never been exposed to these styles," she said. But she thinks there is another reason for additional coverage in swimsuits. "We have all learned about the dangers of spend-

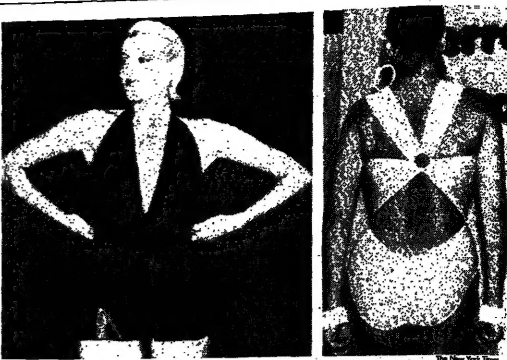
ing the day in the sun. Suits that are less bare offer some protection."

In her second year of swimsuit design, Adrienne Vittadini, the sportswear designer, emphasizes simple shapes with related coverage. Shorts, pool pants, skirts, swim skirts and especially knitted cardigans in the same or related patterns create an ensemble look for the beach — and also provide some protection from the sun.

The patterns include crisp red and white stripes, multicolor circles, racing car emblems and abstract, multicolor prints.

The classic swimsuit designs are varied and wide-rimmed hats in one-piece styles as well as bikinis, varied strap arrangements and peekaboo openings at the back and baring the navel in front.

Shoulders covered by wide straps are popular in the Pierre Cardin beachwear collection, where sleek shapes prevail in both one- and two-piece styles. Unusual strap arrangements at the back contribute to the design interest here as at other swimsuit houses. Designers have made the rear view as arresting as the front in next season's swimsuits.



The model at left is in a Gottex skirt suit; a swimsuit featuring Cardin's unusual straps.

## Rothko Case Shows Link Between Art and Money

By Grace Gluck

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After 15 years, the final curtain has dropped on the Rothko case, the most protracted legal wrangle in art-world history.

The case — which provided a loose basis for the current movie "Legal Eagles" — began in 1971 with charges that the three executors of the estate of the late Mark Rothko, the Abstract Expressionist painter, had conspired with the Marlborough Gallery in New York City to "defraud" and "steal" the estate valued at \$50 million. The court upheld the charges, ordered the executors' removal, fixed their fees and the gallery, and mandated restructuring of the foundation established under Rothko's will.

The case has now ended with the planing out of the Rothko Foundation, almost a decade after it was restructured to give its share of the artist's work to major museums. The foundation says it has distributed more than 1,000 Rothko works to 29 museums in the United States and abroad. Most of them — 285 paintings and 600 lesser pieces — have been placed at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

A small Rothko Foundation will still make grants to nonprofit galleries that show the work of older artists, and help the National Gallery prepare a catalog of Rothko's work. The foundation has also lent heavily to a major European retros-



Mark Rothko

pective that is to open at the Tate Gallery in London next summer.

The foundation was a focal point of the Rothko case, a battle that involved millions of dollars, seven teams of lawyers and a rare inside view of the competitive New York art market.

On the winning side, the artist's daughter and son — Dr. Kate Rothko Prizel and Christopher Rothko, who were disinherited by their father's will — became millionaires because they were recognized as heirs to half the estate.

Prizel, now 35, is a research pathologist near Washington; she is married and the mother of two children. Christopher, 8, when the suit

was filed, was graduated last year from Yale and is preparing for further study in musicology.

Among the losers were Frank Lloyd, head of Marlborough, and the estate's three executors: Bernard Reis, Rothko's accountant; Morton Levine, an anthropologist; and the painter Theodore Stamos. Fees and damages totaling nearly \$9.3 million were agreed upon by them, Reis and Levine have since died.

In Rothko's will, he left almost all the 2,000 works in his inventory to the foundation. But a suit was initiated by the sculptor Herbert Ferber, then guardian of the 20-year-old Kate, and the New York state attorney general's office.

The suit charged that the executors had contracted to sell the Marlborough Gallery 100 prime Rothko paintings at prices well below par and had consigned 698 more to Marlborough at the high commission rate of 20 percent. According to the Pace Gallery, which handles sales for the Rothko estate, major Rothko paintings bring \$60,000 to \$700,000 today.

Reis was also an officer of the gallery, and as a painter, Stamos was represented by it. The suit asked that the Marlborough contracts be canceled and the executors removed. The court ruled for the plaintiffs. The Marlborough contracts were canceled. The foundation was reconstituted and the 2,000 works were divided evenly

between the foundation and the two Rothko heirs. The foundation was not able to vote in inheritance, but it was given the right to appoint a trustee to manage the estate's assets. Rothko's knowledge of the suit and spread of his work through the dissemination of his own work.

The Rothko case has left its mark on the art world. For Prizel, it was a "disillusioning" experience that would take five years out of her life. It had its rewards, but it disrupted any practice, and brought much less than I would have earned otherwise. We righted an egregious wrong. But the case symbolized the commodification of art today. It has too much of a dollar sign attached to it."

Her former guardian, Ferber, now 80 — says that despite lost earnings, the case "came out in my satisfaction. I'm glad I did it because it saves a fortune for the children."

As for the defendants, Frank Lloyd, now 75, and living in the Bahamas, wrote in a statement prepared for this article: "I regret some of my actions. However, I believe I was justified in my actions. I was not aware of the extent of the success of many European and American artists, in particular, Mark Rothko."

Theodore Stamos, who as a result of the judgment had to give his New York town house to the Rothko estate — while retaining the right to live in it — said: "I nearly killed myself. I've tried to get it out of my head completely, but I can't. I've told all the artists I know

never to become executors of another artist's estate."

Edward J. Ross, Kate Rothko's attorney in New York, said the fee of \$7.5 million, suggested by his firm — Reed, Abbott & Morgan — was knocked down to \$2.6 million in a court action brought by his young client.

"I'm sorry I took the whole thing on," Ross said. "I never dreamed that it would take five years out of my life. It had its rewards, but it disrupted any practice, and brought much less than I would have earned otherwise. We righted an egregious wrong. But the case symbolized the commodification of art today. It has too much of a dollar sign attached to it."

## DOONESBURY



## A Rossini Rediscovery at Pesaro

By William Weaver

PE SARO, Italy — In 1980, when the first Rossini opera festival opened here, music-lovers went to it largely to see the newly restored Teatro Rossini and to hear what turned out to be a charming production of the composer's "La Gazza Lupa," a relatively new work. Year after year the festival has staged unusual works with admirable daring, and on several occasions — such as the rediscovery of the long-lost "Vaghi e Rime" two years ago — it has made musical history.

This year it has come close to repeating that unforgettable occasion, for the 1819 opera "Bianca e Falliero," given in the Podestà Auditorium of the conservatory, had not been heard for more than a century, and had been brusquely dismissed by the composer's biographers as a potboiler of no real value or interest. At most, biographers admitted that a quartet in the second act had found favor with the audience.

As Sunday night's performance quickly and unequivocally demonstrated, however, "Bianca e Falliero," if not a masterpiece like "Viaggio a Reims," is a work of enormous merit and impact, and contains besides the truly peacock chorus — many numbers of haunting beauty and dazzling brilliance.

Karla Kucinski as Bianca and Marilyn Horne, making her Pesaro debut as Falliero, were in fine form. The tenor Chris Martin also sang with impressive accuracy and power. The authoritative bass Giorgio Surjan completed the quartet of principals.

The designer and director, Pier Luigi Pizzi, created a simple, noble Palladian frame of arches and stairways and an array of subtly colorful costumes. The opera was as thrilling to me as it was to ten.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

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## Palestinians in Syria Refuse to Heal PLO Rift

By Itham A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — An attempt to close Palestinian ranks has collapsed after hard-line factions based in Syria rejected reconciliation with the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat.

Earlier this month, after Soviet-sponsored talks in Moscow, there were indications that a meeting bringing together all Palestinian factions might be in the offing.

The six groups composing the Palestine National Salvation Front announced Saturday that they would not agree to a special session of the Palestine National Council in October 1985, after talks with King Hussein of Jordan and disavowed a statement renouncing violence as a means for achieving Palestinian rights.

The announcement followed an all-night meeting in Damascus.

A statement issued by the alliance said that a meeting under any circumstances "will only contribute to perpetuating the splits and the hard-line factions inside the PLO."

This month's talks in Moscow included representatives of Mr. Arafat's mainstream group, el-Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Marxist group, and the Palestine Communist Party, which is pro-Soviet.

After the talks, the three groups reported progress between pro-Soviet and anti-Soviet elements. Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the Democratic Front, said that Fatah and the PLO, said that Fatah

had agreed to scrap the accord with Hussein once an emergency session of the 500-member Palestine National Council, the official representative body, began in Algiers.

The agreement between Mr. Arafat and Hussein in February 1982 provided for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative for negotiating peace with Israel.

The National Salvation Front, which was headed by Mr. Arafat, replaced as PLO chairman, says the pact must be set aside before it resumes any links with him.

It also urged Mr. Arafat to renounce a pledge he made in Cairo in October 1985, after talks with President Ronald Reagan, that the PLO would abandon all violent activity outside Israel.

The National Salvation Front accused Mr. Arafat of forsaking armed struggle in favor of what it termed capitulationist designs facing the Israeli enemy.

The front, backed by Damascus, consists of a breakaway Fatah faction, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Syrian-backed Sa'ad, the PFLP-General Command, and a splinter faction of the Palestine Liberation Front.

The group boycotted the last session of the Palestine National Council, held in Amman, Jordan, in November 1984.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine also boycotted the Amman meeting, having sent on the executive committee. But the group, with the Palestine Communist Party, is trying

## Israelis Expect Future Soviet Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli officials say that the discussion began in Helsinki between Israel and the Soviet Union will continue in the coming year but that its pace and scope probably will be determined largely by the Russians.

The Soviet-Israeli meeting on Aug. 18, which was to have centered on consular matters, ended abruptly after 90 minutes, and a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman denounced Israel for having brought up the issues of Jewish emigration and the Middle East peace process.

Although the Russians said that the two sides had reached no agreement on future meetings, many Israeli officials and political experts have asserted that this is not the last word.

The Israeli officials say that they were generally pleased with the meeting, largely because they expected the Soviet-Israeli discussion with few expectations and felt that the Russians had come in the same frame of mind.

The Foreign Ministry's director general, David Kinchik, said, "I wish to remind him that the Israeli-Americans will not be satisfied with him falling out with the PLO," he said.

## Sewage Surplus Tarnishes Egypt's 'Pearl'

By Jeffrey Bartholomew

Washington Post Service

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — This port city, once known as the "Pearl of the Mediterranean," is now literally overflowing with millions of gallons of raw sewage.

Most of the waste is flowing into the sea and a nearby lake. But on at least one occasion this summer sewage swamped low-income neighborhoods, provoking residents to demonstrate and attack the local police station.

At the center of the controversy over what to do with the waste is the U.S. Agency for International Development, which is pumping \$214 million into an Alexandria wastewater project.

Egypt receives about \$1 billion a year in U.S. civilian economic aid, second only to Israel. The funds are distributed by about 110 officers working in the largest AID mission in the world.

But as the Egyptian debt crisis worsens, the United States is being asked to pay Egypt's AID mission, in cash. If the United States agrees, the Alexandria project and others like it probably will come to a halt.

The concern of many officials is that the flow of U.S. dollars may then become as mysterious and wondrous as the flow of Alexandria's sewage.

But mostly in the early years of this century, the sewer network was designed to handle the needs of about one million people, but now serves three million to four million.

Fred Zohrab, an AID expert, said that addition to the Alexandria system was done without thinking or planning until it became a completely uncontrollable mess.

According to Mr. Zohrab and other American officials, one of two Alexandria waste treatment plants has been under construction for 18 years and has never opened successfully. The second station was renovated in the late 1960s and worked for one year, 1971, before it broke down again.

But procrastination seemed to panic last summer when vacationers crowded the famous beaches began emerging from the water with skin sores and other health disorders.

This summer, to back up promises by Prime Minister Ali Lutfi that the beaches are "100 percent clean," the government initiated emergency measures. Stocking out of the pipes feeding the Mediterranean and running the city.

But the increased pressure was more than the system could withstand. The authorities were left with a decision either to put the sewage on the beach or to increase the size of the pipes according to Mr. Zohrab. With local tourist revenues in mind, they temporarily chose the residential areas.

At the debate continues a decision remains to be made on what ultimately to do with Alexandria's estimated 160 million gallons (604 million liters) of daily waste.

American advisers supported a plan to run pipes six miles (10 kilometers) out to sea. That would be a safe distance, they said, from both the city and the Mediterranean.

After completion of Phase 1 of the joint American-Egyptian wastewater project — which includes renovating treatment centers, pumping stations and pipe networks — Phase 2 would have involved the six-mile Mediterranean extension.

But many influential Alexandrians feel strongly that the funds should be used to irrigate the desert. They point out that the wastewater could be used to expand the area of cultivated land and thus alleviate Egypt's economic burden of importing \$3 billion of food a day.

The U.S. consultants say that pumping wastewater would increase the initial cost of the project by 60 percent, which involves the Egyptians do not have and the United States is unwilling to contribute.

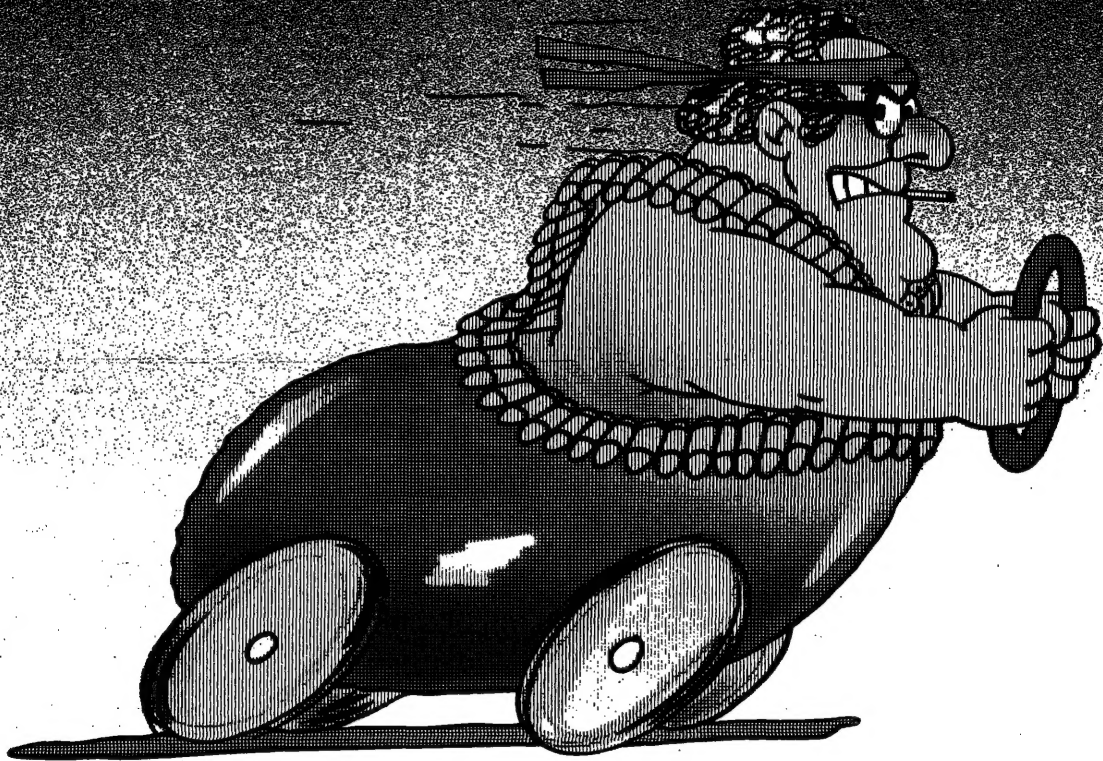
The Egyptian government may solve the debate.

Egypt is more hard-pressed than ever to pay its debts, and needs to receive \$500 million of U.S. aid in cash starting this year. Such a cash transfer would be a lifeline for the government without a solution to their sewage problem.

The cash dollars would go instead to help pay off Egypt's foreign debt.



I'M ROMBO,  
THE CHAMPION  
ROAD HOG!



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BY PEOPLE WHO DRIVE LIKE HIM.  
THINK ABOUT IT.**



**1986. EUROPEAN ROAD SAFETY YEAR.**

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*[Handwritten signature]*









## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Cadbury Seen Joining Dr Pepper Bid

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the British company that has been aggressively building its soft-drink business in the United States, will announce today that it is a member of the group that is purchasing Dr Pepper, the four-largest U.S. soft-drink company, according to sources.

Cadbury Schweppes will take a 30-percent stake in Dr Pepper, according to Jesse Meyers, publisher of the industry newsletter Beverage Digest, and other sources who spoke over the weekend.

A group including Hicks &amp; Haas, a Dallas-based investment

banker, and Shearman &amp; Sterling, a New York City law firm, announced last week that they had agreed to purchase Dr Pepper from Forstmann Little &amp; Co. for \$416 million. Their announcement made no mention of Cadbury Schweppes's participation, although sources close to the company said it was a partner in the deal.

The deal, which was announced last week, was a surprise to many in the industry for several days.

Robert B. Haas, a principal in Hicks &amp; Haas, declined to comment on the deal.

Cadbury Schweppes's participation in the deal, but did confirm that a foreign company would be an investor.

Earlier this year, Cadbury Schweppes purchased the Canadian Dry and Sundae beverage operations of RJR Nabisco Inc. for \$230 million. That purchase, combined with the company's own mixers, gave Cadbury Schweppes a 3.5-percent share of the U.S. market, according to Beverage Digest.

The partnership with Hicks &amp; Haas has been putting together a master plan for the third ship, said Mr. Meyers of Beverage Digest.

Cadbury's management "clearly has been putting together a master plan for the third ship," said Mr. Meyers of Beverage Digest.

Hicks &amp; Haas gives Cadbury a close relationship with another of the small-

or soft-drink companies in A&amp;W.

Haas owns a stake in Hicks &amp; Haas and is in the flagship Dr Pepper bottling plant in Texas.

The soft-drink companies in which either Cadbury or Hicks &amp; Haas own a stake include Dr Pepper, A&amp;W, Canada Dry, Sunbelt, and Schweppes Inc., which together hold 11.1 percent of the market, according to Beverage Digest.

Further industry consolidation could come from the sale by Philip Morris Inc. of its Seven-Up and F&amp;M brands to the final stages of selecting from among a number of bidders for Seven-Up, which ranks third behind Coca-Cola and Pepsi in the U.S. market share.

The Federal Trade Commission has now ruled that PepsiCo is to acquire all of Seven-Up and by Coke to acquire Dr Pepper.

Sources said that Cadbury became involved in the Dr Pepper purchase because of its relationship with Hicks &amp; Haas, which has Cadbury as an investment banking client.

## Trading Is Halted In Ferment As Unions Fight Sale

STOCKHOLM — The Stockholm Stock Exchange said Monday that trading in Fermenta AB had been suspended at the company's request because of uncertainty over the outcome of a planned takeover by Montedison SpA of Italy, the pharmaceuticals and chemicals group.

The exchange said in a statement that trading was halted until further notice after unions represented workers at Fermenta advised Montedison against the acquisition.

The unions argued that the biotechnology company had its own unique growth potential.

Arvid E. Sævi, the Egyptian-born founder of the company, announced a preliminary agreement in July to sell his majority stake of 80 percent of the voting rights in Fermenta to Montedison for an estimated 2 billion kroner (\$291 million). But he appeared to back out of the deal last week, saying the unions would carry "unbearable weight" in his decision.

Fermenta said Monday that the preliminary agreement had been communicated to Montedison and it was awaiting a reply from the unions.

In May, Fermenta and A&amp;V Volvo were fined by the Stockholm Stock Exchange for their alleged failure to disclose the takeover plan.

The plan collapsed in February after Mr. Sævi admitted he had sold about 50 percent of his shares.

Fermenta was told it would have to alter its ownership structure if it wanted to retain its listing on the exchange.

## GTE Invents Way to Double Capacity of Fiber-Optic Cable

Copyright by The Staff From Dependence

STOCKHOLM — GTE Corp. said Monday that its scientists had found a way to double the amount of data that can be transmitted through existing fiber-optic networks.

The development could save phone companies millions of dollars by reducing their need to install new fiber-optic cables, which cost \$50,000 for every 12 miles (20 kilometers) of cable.

Optical fibers are thin strands of purified glass, carry information in the form of pulses of light. They are rapidly replacing copper wires in long-distance phone networks and other systems.

GTE said it had found the first efficient and practical way to send two light waves of different frequencies through the same fiber with little deterioration in either signal.

The development is performed by a team of scientists at GTE's research center in a wavelength division multiplexer that can be added to existing networks.

GTE said it planned to test the device before the end of the year at U.S. Sprint, a long-distance telephone company that is jointly owned by GTE and United Telecommunications Inc.

The development, which grew out of five years of research, "puts GTE significantly ahead of Japanese and American competitors in the important race to build fiber-optic signal capacities," the company said.

Devices developed by other companies that combine two light signals onto the same fiber are not as flexible as the product developed by GTE, it said.

Such devices must be pre-tuned at the factory, GTE said, and may not function if there is any change in the wavelength of either of the two light signals.

A typical cable containing a bundle of 70 optical fibers can carry 240 million bits of data a second. GTE's advance could double that to about half a billion.

Richard Klein, manager of optical technology at GTE's laboratory unit, said the unit was working on ways to fit even more wavelengths of laser light onto the same fiber.

(AP, Reuters)

Norsk Hydro Buys 5 Alean Plants

OSLO — Norsk Hydro AS said Monday it had purchased five West European aluminum extrusion plants from Alean Aluminum Ltd. of Canada for an undisclosed sum.

The plants, which produce about 775,000 tons of aluminum a year, are in Argenteuil, France; Lyon and Pinon in France; Uppsala, Sweden; and Rensselaer, Belgium.

Norsk Hydro, which produces about 89,000 tons of aluminum a year, said the acquisition would increase its production of primary aluminum from 179,000 to 240,000 tons next year.

A company spokesman, Frode Rasmussen, said the plants were part of Norsk Hydro's long-term strategy for increasing its share of the processed aluminum market in Europe.

Kjellmo, Norway, will increase its production of primary aluminum from 179,000 to 240,000 tons next year.

The plants were sold to Norsk Hydro by Alean Aluminum Ltd. of Canada for an undisclosed sum.

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## Unilever Extends Shareholding in Naarden to 49%

ROTTERDAM — Unilever NV said Monday that it had extended its stake in Naarden NV, a Dutch food and beverage company, to 49 percent.

Unilever, the Dutch arm of the giant Anglo-Dutch concern, said it had bought 10 percent of Naarden shares on the open market. But Unilever said Monday that it was going well ahead of that to acquire the remaining 39 percent.

Unilever announced last week that it was contemplating a public offering of about 50 million shares (\$39 per share of Naarden stock, putting the overall value of the shares at about \$2 billion).

Naarden shareholders welcomed the bid and authorized management to acquire the shares to protect the company from takeover attempts by any other company.

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## COMMODITIES

## Public Commodity Funds Make a Comeback

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Public commodity funds, which faltered badly in the early 1980s, are staging a comeback in the United States.

The funds, which trade futures contracts for soybeans, oil and Treasury bills, among other things, are the easiest, and in some cases the safest, way to play the futures market.

Managed commodity funds of ten allow investments of as little as \$5,000, or in the case of Individual Retirement Accounts, \$2,000. The funds are available through a number of private firms and at many stock exchanges, including Shearman &amp; Sterling, a New York City law firm, and Prudential-Bache Securities Inc.

There are no margin calls in most commodity funds, and the pool generally liquidates if more than 10 percent of the capital is lost in the market. The pools have enough money to assemble a diversified range of futures investments, which protects the investor from being wiped out by a precipitous nose dive in a single market.

Other factors that have played a role in the turnaround are an increase in products, improved performance and a more sophisticated investing public.

In the past year, we have seen a big increase in interest because a

number of these funds turned in terrific numbers," said Barbara Dixon, an executive vice president in the futures division at Shearman &amp; Sterling.

"But these commodity mutual funds are traded in much the most conservative form of any futures market," she added.

Unlike the debt or equity markets, where economic fundamentals often are used in making investment decisions, managers of commodity funds generally base their moves on short-term technical trends and little else.

Aside from the risk, investors also should be aware that public commodity funds are not cheap.

The first three months of the year were very good because the funds had some very definite trends to trade on," Mr. Klopstein said of the commodity funds.

But in the second quarter the trends disappeared, and profits fell off.

Professionals advise investors who are considering investing money into a public commodity fund to be patient.

"I tell people to look for an experienced manager with a good track record," Mr. Klopstein said, "and if they want to get in a hedge against rising or falling prices, to take 10 percent or 20 percent of their assets and put them in these funds."

Mr. Klopstein, president of New York Securities Inc. in Chicago, says that many of the best managers say it might take a year for their assets to work.

Mr. Baratz said, "The first thing to be said about futures trading is that it is quite risky, primarily be-

cause of the high leverage involved. The typical trade involves a security margin of about 5 percent."

But these commodity mutual funds are traded in much the most conservative form of any futures market," she added.

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But

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

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**BRUSSELS** — Overall steel production in the European Community, Japan and the United States was 10 percent lower in July than a year earlier, figures issued Monday by the International Iron and Steel Institute show.

Steel production totaled 9.96 million metric tons in the EC, 8.07 million in Japan and 5.1 million in the United States, according to the institute.

The decline reflected a sharp downward trend seen in the first half of the year, it said, when output fell 5.8 percent in the EC, 4 percent in Japan, and 0.5 percent in the United States.

## NEW LOWS 14

[illegible]

**NOTES**

1. The holder of a Continental Depositary Receipt ("CDR") may exercise his voting rights by depositing the CDR at the office of Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V., 172 Spuistraat, 1012 VT Amsterdam, The Netherlands (the "Depositary") and by instructing the Depositary as to the exercise of the voting rights attached to the Shares evidenced by such CDR. In the absence of such instructions, the Depositary will exercise such voting rights or refrain from doing so, as it deems fit in the interests of the holder.

The Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever. Every day it's packed with the business news you need. And much, much more.

Monday/Eurobonds.  
Tuesday/Futures and Options.  
Wednesday/International Manager.  
Thursday/Wall Street Watch.  
Friday/Technology.  
Saturday/Economic Scene.  
And the latest financial figures every day.

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• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2669-2674